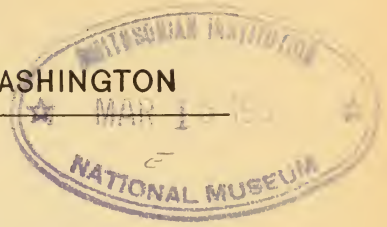


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SOME NEW ISSIDAE WITH NOTES ON OTHERS
(HOMOPTERA-FULGORIDAE).¹

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The Issidae have long been noted for their curious and bizarre forms and each new discovery only seems to add to the heterogeneity of the display. An extremely large and very curious form with two long horn-like projections has recently come to light. It will not fit into any known group and is described as a new genus as well as a new species.

TYLANIRA Ball, n. gen.

Resembling *Tylana* Stal (as represented by *ustulata* Uhl) and *Ulizes* Stal in general form and structure but with a much narrower and more acutely angled head which is produced into two long divergent processes extending obliquely forward and upwards, two and one half times the length of the eye. Superficially resembling *Lusanda* Stal from Ceylon but in that genus the head is broad, and the projections point obliquely downwards. Vertex one and one half times as long as its basal width, nearly that much longer than the pronotum, the disc with a deep angular trough, the two projections triangular in shape, inclined upward, the angle between them acute and extending down to expose the carina of the front. Pronotum and mesonotum as in *Tylana* except that there are three large tubercles in the lateral compartments on each side of the latter. Elytra longer and more definitely angled behind with a longer inflated bulla than in *Tylana*. Venation reticulate and similar to that in *T. ustulata*. Front one half longer and no wider than in *Tylana*, 5-carinate, the intermediate carina rounding in above and not extending onto the projections. The whole insect clothed with long stiff bristles.

Type of the genus *T. bifurca*, n. sp.

Tylanira bifurca Ball, n. sp.

Form of the genus, resembling *Tylana ustulata* Uhl, larger with a much

¹ Types in the author's collection unless otherwise stated.

longer, narrower head and pronotum giving the insect a wedge shaped appearance anteriorly and a blunt wedge posteriorly. Length ♀ 8 mm., ♂ 7 mm.

General color lighter brown than in *ustulata* with a definite grayish cast, the cinnamon chevrons of *ustulata* reduced to pale ovals while there are two smaller spots behind connected by a broken line. Holotype ♀, allotype ♂, and a pair of paratypes, Benson, Ariz., June 7, 1930, and one female Ft. Hancock, Texas, June 9, 1930. All taken by J. O. Martin and received through the kindness of E. P. Van Duzee of the California Acad. of Sciences. Types in that museum a paratype ♀ in the author's collection.

This is the largest and most striking Issid yet recorded from the United States. It is doubtful whether *ustulata* really belongs to *Tylana*, an Indian Archipelago group. Further study may indicate that it should be transferred to this genus.

DICTYSSONIA Ball, n. gen.

Size and form of *Dictyobia* Uhler nearly, but with definite bullae at the outer angles of elytra and uniformly finely reticulate elytra, the major venation being almost lost in the reticulations. Superficially resembling *Ulixes* in this character but not belonging to that group. Vertex very short, the anterior margin straight and carinate as in *Dictyobia*, face broad and flat, right angled with vertex with definite median and lateral carinae, the clypeus and lower part of front retreating. Pronotum and mesonotum as in *Dictyobia*. The elytra elongate as in *Dictyobia* but more inflated with definite bullae and the posterior margins rounding together. The elytra are much longer and narrower behind than in *Neaethus* Stal and *Dictyonia* Uhl and have a much finer reticulate venation than either.

Type of the genus *Dictyssonina beameri*, n. sp.

Dictyssonina beameri Ball, n. sp.

Size of *Dictyobia permutata* Uhl but with the elytra more inflated and rounding together behind, with definite bullae. A pale brown insect peppered with white. Length ♂ 5 mm., width 3 mm.

Form and structure of the genus. Pale brown, the carinae above lighter, those on face darker, the lateral ones margined with white spots, pronotum with fine, dark punctures. Elytra very light with heavy dark reticulations which give the effect of a dark insect with white dots. Holotype ♂ and one paratype ♂ taken by the writer on Chihuahua pine in Pinery Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona, July 28, 1935, and one paratype male in Kans. Univ. collection taken in the same place by Dr. R. H. Beamer's party the year before.

Named in honor of Dr. R. H. Beamer, whose tireless energy in combing the western deserts and mountains for *Homoptera* has been a large factor in our present knowledge of these groups.

Melichar omitted the genus *Dictyonia* Uhl from his monograph and re-described it as *Dictyssa*. The type of *Dictyonia* is *obscura* Uhl, which

Melichar included in his monograph as *Dictyssa semivitre*a Prov. Van Duzee gives *areolata* Melichar as the logotype of *Dictyssa*. This species is closely related to *obscura* and undoubtedly congeneric, so the whole group will fall under *Dictyonia*.

Dictyonia doeringae Ball, n. sp.

Resembling *ovata* Ball, darker with much longer, narrower elytra with broad median white stripes which appear oblique the way the wings are held. The white costal margin is much narrower than in *ovata* so that the cells are broader than long instead of square as in that species. The face and dorsum are darker than in *ovata*, while the ventral surface is yellow. Length ♀ 3.5 mm.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, and seven paratypes taken by the writer in Pine Valley, California, July 7th, 1931.

This pretty species is named in honor of Miss Kathleen Doering, who gave us a valuable monograph of the *Acanalonia* and is now working on this group.